

Message Text

PAGE 01 STATE 116543
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FMC-01 TRSE-00 H-01 INR-07 INT-05 IO-13 JUSE-00
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C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 116543

E.O. 11652: GDS

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SUBJECT: LOS: LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE, NEW YORK SESSION
MAY 23 - JULY 8, Y977

BEGIN SUMMARY: THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE THIRD UNITED
CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 02 STATE 116543

NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA WILL BE HELD IN
NEW YORK ON MAY 23 - JULY 8 (WITH A ONE WEEK EXTENSION
POSSIBLE). AMBASSADOR AT LARGE ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON
WILL HEAD THE U.S. DELEGATION. THIS MESSAGE OUTLINES
THE MAJOR U.S. INTERESTS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS, THE OUT-
STANDING ISSUES, AND THE RESULTS OF THE INTERSESSIONAL
CONSULTATIONS. POSTS, AT THEIR DISCRETION MAY DRAW ON
THE INFORMATION IN PART III OF THIS MESSAGE (PRINCIPAL
OUTSTANDING ISSUES) IN GENERAL DISCUSSIONS ON LOS. END
SUMMARY.

I. INTRODUCTION: THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON LAW OF THE SEA WILL BE HELD MAY 23 -JULY 8, 1977, (AND MAY BE EXTENDED FOR ONE WEEK IF NECESSARY). THIS SESSION WILL BE A CRITICAL ONE IN MOVING FORWARD TO ACHIEVE AGREEMENT ON A COMPREHENSIVE LAW OF THE SEA TREATY DESIGNED TO ESTABLISH A LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE WORLD'S OCEANS. AS POSTS ARE AWARE, THE U.S. DELEGATION IS NOW HEADED BY AMBASSADOR AT LARGE

ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON, PRESIDENT CARTER'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA.

II. SUMMARY OF U.S INTERESTS IN LOS: TO RECAPITULATE FOR THE POST'S INFORMATION, THE FOLLOWING RESUMMARIZES U.S. INTERESTS IN LOS:

(A) STABLE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE OCEANS IN WHICH PROBLEMS CAN BE RESOLVED PEACEFULLY.

(B) GLOBAL MOBILITY, WITH FREEDOM TO USE THE SEAS AND THE AIRSPACE ABOVE THEM WITH DUE REGARD TO OTHER COMPETING USES. THIS INCLUDES TRANSIT PASSAGE THROUGH, OVER AND UNDER STRAITS USED FOR INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION; AND PROTECTING MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL NAVIGATIONAL HIGH SEAS FREEDOMS BEYOND THE TERRITORIAL SEA.
CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 03 STATE 116543

(C) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON ESTABLISHMENT OF A 200-MILE OFFSHORE ECONOMIC ZONE PROVIDING FOR (I) PRESERVATION OF THE STATUS OF THE ZONE AS HIGH SEAS; (II) CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF OFFSHORE FISHERIES BY COASTAL STATES WHILE ENSURING THAT OUR DISTANT WATER FISHERMEN ARE ABLE TO FISH IN THE ECONOMIC ZONES OF OTHER COUNTRIES; AND (III) EXCLUSIVE COASTAL STATE CONTROL OVER THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF.

(D) AN INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK TO PROMOTE ECONOMICALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT OF SEABED RESOURCES WHICH WOULD INCLUDE PROVIDING NON-DISCRIMINATORY ACCESS TO DEEP SEABED RESOURCES FOR U.S. MINERS.

(E) PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT FROM POLLUTION.

(F) MAXIMIZING FREEDOM OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

III. PRINCIPAL OUTSTANDING ISSUES: THE PRINCIPAL OUTSTANDING ISSUES REMAINING ARE AS FOLLOW:

A. DEEP SEABED

1. SYSTEM OF EXPLOITATION

(A) ACCESS: THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES MAINTAIN THEY

HAVE RIGHTS UNDER EXISTING INTERNATIONAL LAW TO EXPLOIT SEABED RESOURCES, BUT ARE PREPARED TO ACCEDE TO SOME FORM OF INTERNATIONAL REGIME ASSURING ACCESS FOR THEIR MINERS. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, ON THE OTHER HAND, DISPUTE THE EXISTENCE OF SUCH RIGHTS. THEY WISH TO CONTROL DEEP SEABED DEVELOPMENT THROUGH A ONE NATION/ONE VOTE INTERNATIONAL SEABED AUTHORITY (AUTHORITY) WITH AN

OPERATIONAL ARM CALLED THE ENTERPRISE WITH ITS OWN SEABED DEVELOPMENT CAPABILITY. THEY, NEVERTHELESS, RECOGNIZE THAT AT LEAST FOR AN INTERIM PERIOD THE MAJOR
CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 04 STATE 116543

MINING COMPANIES WILL HAVE TO PIONEER SEABED DEVELOPMENT AND THAT THIS REQUIRES AN ADEQUATE RETURN ON INVESTMENT.

AS A RESULT OF THESE CONFLICTING FORCES, A POSSIBLE COMPROMISE HAS EMERGED IN THE CONFERENCE IN THE FORM OF A QTE PARALLEL SYSTEM UNQTE UNDER WHICH STATES AND PRIVATE COMPANIES WOULD APPLY TO THE AUTHORITY FOR CONTRACTS TO MINE A SPECIFIC AREA OF THE DEEP SEABED. EACH APPLICANT WOULD HAVE TO PROPOSE TWO MINING SITES, OF WHICH THE AUTHORITY WOULD CHOSE ONE TO BE RESERVED (OR BANKED) FOR THE ENTERPRISE OR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (THIS IS CALLED THE BANKING SYSTEM).

THE MAJOR PROBLEMS ARE THAT (A) THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HAVE NOT BEEN WILLING TO AGREE TO AN ACCESS SYSTEM BASED ON OBJECTIVE CRITERIA AND (B) THEY BELIEVE THE ENTERPRISE WILL NEVER GET INTO BUSINESS UNLESS THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES ASSIST IT IN OBTAINING FINANCING AND TECHNOLOGY. THE UNITED STATES HAS INDICATED IT WOULD BE PREPARED, TOGETHER WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY FINANCING AND TECHNOLOGY--PROVIDED ACCESS FOR DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND THEIR MINERS IS ASSURED.

(B) REVIEW: DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FEAR THE PARALLEL SYSTEM WILL NOT RESULT OVER TIME IN THEIR ADEQUATE PARTICIPATION IN DEEP SEABED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT. THEY, THEREFORE, WANT A REVIEW OF ANY DEEP SEABED REGIME AFTER ABOUT 25 YEARS. WE HAVE INDICATED WE WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONSIDER SOME FORM OF REVIEW AFTER 20-25 YEARS AS PART OF A PACKAGE WHICH WOULD ASSURE ACCESS TO OUR MINERS.

2. NATURE OF AUTHORITY. IT IS GENERALLY AGREED THAT THE PRINCIPAL DECISION MAKING ORGANS OF THE AUTHORITY WILL BE AN ASSEMBLY (A PLENARY BODY) AND A COUNCIL (A LIMITED MEMBERSHIP EXECUTIVE BODY). THE KEY STRUCTURAL
CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 05 STATE 116543

ISSUES INVOLVE THE DIVISION OF POWERS BETWEEN THE COUNCIL AND THE ASSEMBLY. THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WISH TO PROVIDE THE ASSEMBLY, WHICH WOULD OPERATE ON A ONE/ NATION ONE VOTE PRINCIPLE, WITH OVERALL POLICY POWERS AND SUBORDINATE THE COUNCIL TO ITS GENERAL POLICY DISCRETION. THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES WISH TO MAKE THE ASSEMBLY BASICALLY AN ADVISORY BODY.

3. RESOURCE POLICY. LAND-BASED PRODUCERS OF THE MINERALS IN QUESTION WISH TO IMPOSE RESOURCE POLICY

RESTRICTIONS, INCLUDING CONTROLS ON SEABED PRODUCTION. THE U.S. AND MOST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES WISH TO PRESERVE AN OPEN MARKET SYSTEM. NEVERTHELESS, IN LIGHT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRY CONCERN, THE U.S. HAS AGREED TO 20-25 YEAR PRODUCTION LIMIT BASED ON THE CUMULATIVE GROWTH SEGMENT OF THE NICKEL MARKET CALCULATED AT 6 PERCENT.

4. QUOTAS. CERTAIN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, PRINCIPALLY THE USSR AND FRANCE, AND SOME DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, WISH TO LIMIT THE NUMBER OF MINING OPERATIONS WHICH WOULD BE PERMITTED TO ANY ONE STATE OR ITS NATIONALS. THEY WISH TO PREVENT U.S. DOMINANCE OF THE SEABED AND ASSURE THE AVAILABILITY OF PRIME MINE SITES FOR OTHER COUNTRIES.

B. THE ECONOMIC ZONE AND THE CONTINENTAL SHELF. THERE ARE FOUR MAIN OUTSTANDING ISSUES REGARDING THE 200-MILE ECONOMIC ZONE AND THE CONTINENTAL SHELF.

1. STATUS OF THE ECONOMIC ZONE. THE U.S. MAINTAINS THAT THE WATERS OF THE ECONOMIC ZONE SHOULD RETAIN THEIR STATUS AS HIGH SEAS EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN RESOURCE AND OTHER RIGHTS GRANTED TO THE COASTAL STATE. THIS POSITION PROTECTS OUR SECURITY AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS IN FREEDOM TO USE THE ZONE FOR OTHER THAN RESOURCE PURPOSES. WE ARE SUPPORTED BY THE MAJOR MARITIME CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 06 STATE 116543

NATIONS, AND STRONGLY OPPOSED BY COASTAL STATES SUCH AS MEXICO, PERU, BRAZIL AND INDIA, WHICH WISH TO EXERCISE A DEGREE OF CONTROL OVER ALL ACTIVITIES IN THE ECONOMIC ZONE. THE FORMULATION WHICH HAS EMERGED AT THE CONFERENCE IS UNACCEPTABLE BECAUSE THE RIGHTS OF STATES OTHER THAN COASTAL STATE IN THE ZONE ARE TOO NARROWLY DRAWN AND BECAUSE IT DOES NOT SPECIFICALLY ACCORD HIGH SEAS STATUS TO THE ZONE. THE UNITED STATES BELIEVES THAT, EXCEPT WITH REGARD TO SPECIFIC RESOURCE RIGHTS GIVEN TO COASTAL STATES BY THE CONVENTION, THE ZONE SHOULD BE HIGH SEAS.

2. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. THE TEXT WHICH HAS EMERGED

AT THE CONFERENCE MAY IMPEDE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THE ECONOMIC ZONE (THE AREA IN WHICH MOST RESEARCH IS CONDUCTED). DEVELOPING COASTAL STATES FAVOR A DISCRETIONARY CONSENT REGIME. THEY ARE CONCERNED WITH NATIONAL SECURITY AND PROTECTION OF THEIR RESOURCES. OUR PROPOSED COMPROMISE REQUIRES CONSENT ONLY FOR RESEARCH INVOLVING DRILLING OR EXPLOSIVES OR RELATED TO RESOURCE EXPLOITATION. (SEE SEPTEL ON THIS ISSUE.)

3. COMPULSORY DISPUTE SETTLEMENT. THE MAJOR UNRESOLVED ISSUE INVOLVES DISPUTES IN THE ECONOMIC ZONE

WHERE THE U.S. FAVORS COMPULSORY PROCEDURES AND CERTAIN COASTAL STATES DO NOT, PARTICULARLY REGARDING FISHERIES.

4. LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF. VIRTUALLY ALL POTENTIAL OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS ARE LOCATED IN THE CONTINENTAL MARGINS. STATES WITH BROAD MARGINS (ESPECIALLY THE UK, CANADA, INDIA AND ARGENTINA) SEEK COASTAL STATE CONTROL OVER ALL THE CONTINENTAL MARGIN, INCLUDING THAT BEYOND 200 MILES. THEY ARE OPPOSED BY CERTAIN AFRICAN, ARAB, AND LANDLOCKED AND GEOGRAPHICALLY DISADVANTAGED STATES. THE U.S. SUPPORTS THE EMERGING ACCOMMODATION
CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 07 STATE 116543

WHICH WOULD EXTEND COASTAL STATE JURISDICTION TO A PRECISELY DEFINED OUTER EDGE OF THE CONTINENTAL MARGIN, PROVIDING THERE IS REVENUE-SHARING FROM MINERAL EXPLOITATION BEYOND 200 MILES FOR THE BENEFIT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

IV. REVIEW OF INTERSESSIONAL CONSULTATIONS. THE PRESIDENT AUTHORIZED HIS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE, DURING THE INTERSESSIONAL PERIOD, TO ENTER INTO DISCUSSIONS OF ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES REGARDING DEEP SEABED MINING WHICH WOULD PROTECT U.S. INTERESTS. AS A RESULT OF AN EXTENSIVE SERIES OF CONSULTATIONS FOR THAT PURPOSE, AS WELL AS TO BROADEN AND STRENGTHEN MODERATE, DEVELOPING COUNTRY LEADERSHIP, WE BELIEVE A COMPREHENSIVE TREATY PROTECTING U.S. INTERESTS MAY BE ACHIEVABLE.

ONE CAVEAT IS ESSENTIAL, HOWEVER: THESE DISCUSSIONS HAVE BEEN INFORMAL; THEIR GENERALLY POSITIVE CHARACTER MAY OR MAY NOT SURVIVE THE MORE POLITICIZED GROUP OF 77 (G-77) CAUCUS OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SCHEDULED FOR MAY 9-21, AND THE NEXT LOS CONFERENCE SESSION ITSELF.

THE FOLLOWING HIGHLIGHTS THE MAIN RECENT INTERSESSIONAL CONSULTATIONS.

--AT THE INTERSESSIONAL CONSULTATIONS IN GENEVA, CHAIRED BY CONFERENCE VICE CHAIRMAN EVENSEN (84 COUNTRIES), THERE

WAS SOME TRADITIONAL IDEOLOGICAL POSTURING, BUT THE MEETING WAS MARKED BY A SOPHISTICATED, MODERATE AND RELATIVELY UNDOGMATIC DISCUSSION. THE POSSIBLY EMERGING CONSENSUS WOULD PROVIDE FOR A PARALLEL SYSTEM WITH A REVIEW CONFERENCE, BUT ACCESS WOULD BE CONDITIONED ON THE AVAILABILITY OF FINANCING AND TECHNOLOGY NECESSARY FOR A VIABLE ENTERPRISE.

--IN SOUTH EAST ASIA (MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE, INDONESIA AND CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 08 STATE 116543

AUSTRALIA), WHILE DISCUSSIONS ON SEABEDS ISSUES WERE LIMITED, THERE WAS RECOGNITION THAT IT WAS TIME TO FIND

A COMPROMISE AND THAT THE NEXT CONFERENCE SESSION WAS CRITICAL. EXCEPT FOR THE INDONESIANS, THESE COUNTRIES COULD SUPPORT A PARALLEL SYSTEM, IF THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES MAKE CREDIBLE PROPOSALS TO BRING ABOUT A VIABLE ENTERPRISE. THESE COUNTRIES GENERALLY FAVOR THE REVIEW CONCEPT, AND HAVE LITTLE INTEREST IN PRODUCTION CONTROLS. MODERATE AFRICANS WISH TO AVOID RIGIDITY AT THE G-77 PRE-CONFERENCE CAUCUS.

--IN AFRICA (SENEGAL, GHANA, CAMEROON, NIGERIA, KENYA, AND EGYPT), THERE WAS ALSO A CONSENSUS THAT THE TIME HAD COME TO COMPROMISE ON A SEABED PACKAGE. THESE COUNTRIES COULD SUPPORT A PARALLEL SYSTEM, IF THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES MAKE CREDIBLE PROPOSALS TO BRING ABOUT A VIABLE ENTERPRISE. THESE COUNTRIES GENERALLY FAVOR THE REVIEW CONCEPT, AND HAVE LITTLE INTEREST IN PRODUCTION CONTROLS. MODERATE AFRICANS WISH TO AVOID RIGIDITY AT THE G-77 PRE-CONFERENCE CAUCUS.

--THE LATIN AMERICANS (VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PERU, BRAZIL, AND MEXICO) WERE GENERALLY LESS OPTIMISTIC THAN THE AFRICANS ABOUT PROSPECTS FOR PROGRESS, BUT THEY DID NOT EXPECT AN IDEOLOGICAL DEBATE AT THE NEXT SESSION. BRAZIL, HOWEVER, FELT THAT COMMITTEE ONE ISSUES WERE NOW QTE MATURE UNQTE FOR A REASONABLE SETTLEMENT. ALL COUNTRIES FELT THAT SOME FORM OF PARALLEL SYSTEM COULD BE THE BASIS OF COMPROMISE, AT LEAST DURING AN INTERIM PERIOD, BUT VENEZUELA AND PERU BELIEVED SOME ELEMENTS OF A JOINT VENTURE SYSTEM WOULD HAVE TO BE INCLUDED. MEXICO BELIEVED THE ACCESS SYSTEM WOULD HAVE TO ASSURE JOINT VENTURES WITH THE ENTERPRISE ON THE BANKED SITES. ALL OF THESE COUNTRIES ARGUED THAT THE U.S. WOULD BE OBLIGED FURTHER TO COMPROMISE ON SEABED PRODUCTION CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 09 STATE 116543

CONTROLS. THE PERUVIANS THOUGHT THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

WOULD HAVE TO MAKE A PROPOSAL ON QUOTAS.

--THE CANADIANS ARE PRINCIPALLY CONCERNED WITH SEABED PRODUCTION CONTROLS. THEY ARE WORRIED THAT THE U.S. WILL SUBSIDIZE U.S. SEABED MINING. HOWEVER, FOREIGN MINISTER JAMIESON INDICATED A DESIRE TO WORK BILATERALLY WITH US ON THIS ISSUE.

--JAPAN ALSO BELIEVES IT IS TIME TO BREAK THE SEABEDS IMPASSE. WHILE NOT ENTHUSIASTIC, THEY ARE PREPARED TO CONSIDER A ONE-TIME FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO GET THE ENTERPRISE INTO BUSINESS AS PART OF A PARALLEL SYSTEM ASSURING ACCESS.

--THE INDIANS, WHILE THEY AGREED THAT ACCOMMODATIONS MUST

BE FOUND, STUCK RIGIDLY TO THEIR POSITION THAT DEVELOPMENT MUST BE MORE OR LESS EQUAL ON THE STATE AND THE ENTERPRISE SIDES OF THE PARALLEL SYSTEM AND THAT FOR EVERY SITE DEVELOPED ON THE STATE SIDE OF THE SYSTEM THE ENTERPRISE MUST DEVELOP A SITE. THIS SYSTEM WOULD CONTINUE FOR THE FIRST 20 YEARS, BUT COULD BE CHANGED IF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WERE NOT FULLY PARTICIPATING IN IT.

--THE SOVIETS CONTINUE TO FAVOR STRONGLY A PARALLEL SYSTEM IN WHICH STATE ACCESS IS PERMANENT AND NOT SUBJECT TO REVIEW. THEY CONTINUE TO PRESS FOR QUOTAS, BUT THEY AGREED (WITHOUT COMMITMENT) TO EXAMINE FORMULATIONS WHICH WOULD MEET U.S. CONCERNS. THEY ALSO AGREED TO USE THEIR INFLUENCE WITH THE G-77 TO ISOLATE EXTREMISTS.

--THE UK IS ALSO PREPARED TO AGREE TO A PARALLEL SYSTEM, BUT WISHES TO LIMIT REVIEW TO ONLY SPECIFIED ELEMENTS OF THE DEEP SEABED REGIME. THEY WILL TRY TO HELP US ON CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 10 STATE 116543

THE QUOTA ISSUE AND WILL SHORTLY SEEK AUTHORITY FOR FINANCING THE ENTERPRISE. THEY INTEND TO RESIST FOR THE MOMENT FURTHER COMPROMISE ON PRODUCTION CONTROLS.

--FRENCH OFFICIALS FEAR THE RELATIVELY COOPERATIVE MOOD OF THE INTERSESSIONAL PERIOD WILL NOT LAST INTO THE CONFERENCE. WHILE SUPPORTING A PARALLEL SYSTEM, THEY WOULD, HOWEVER, HAVE DIFFICULTY IN PARTICIPATING IN ANY FINANCING OF THE ENTERPRISE.

V. PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF U.S. DELEGATION:

REPRESENTATIVES:

THE HONORABLE ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON, AMBASSADOR AT LARGE,

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE, PERMANENT CHIEF OF DELEGATION.

THE HONORABLE RICHARD G. DARMAN, DEPUTY SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR LAW OF THE SEA AND DEPUTY CHIEF OF DELEGATION, ALSO COMMITTEE I.

BERNARD H. OXMAN, ASSISTANT LEGAL ADVISOR, DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND DEPUTY CHIEF OF DELEGATION.

THE HONORABLE JOHN T. SMITH, II, DEPUTY SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR LAW OF THE SEA AND DEPUTY CHIEF OF DELEGATION, ALSO COMMITTEE I.

THE HONORABLE PATSY T. MINK, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS.

DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVES:

THE HONORABLE THOMAS A. CLINGAN, JR., COMMITTEE II, CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 11 STATE 116543

PROFESSOR OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI AND CONSULTANT TO THE LAW OF THE SEA DELEGATION.

TERRY L. LEITZELL, COMMITTEE III, OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

LOUIS B. SOHN, DISPUTE SETTLEMENT, PROFESSOR, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF LAW AND CONSULTANT TO THE LAW OF THE SEA DELEGATION.

FRANK S. M. HODSOLL, VICE CHAIRMAN, INTERAGENCY GROUP FOR LAW OF THE SEA AND DIRECTOR, NSC OFFICE OF LAW OF THE SEA NEGOTIATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE HONORABLE ROZANNE RIDGWAY, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY WITH RANK OF AMBASSADOR, BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

VI. ACTION REQUESTED: POSTS AT THEIR DISCRETION MAY DRAW ON INFORMATION CONTAINED IN SECTION III FOR GENERAL LOS DISCUSSIONS WITH HOST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. HOWEVER, IN VIEW OF THE IMMINENT COMPLICATED NEGOTIATIONS IN NEW YORK, THEY SHOULD AVOID DETAILED EXCHANGES UNLESS SUBSEQUENTLY SO INSTRUCTED. PLEASE REPORT ANY REACTIONS TO DEPARTMENT AND USUN FOR LOS DELEGATION. CHRISTOPHER

NOTE BY OC/T: POUCHED BAGHDAD.

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